

THE REBEL.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., AUG. 9, 1862.

DAILY REBEL

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Sensible.

Col. Revere, of the Seventh New Jersey regiment, has recently addressed a letter to Governor Ogden, in which he points out the folly of forming new regiments when the old so greatly need filling up. He says:

"With all due respect to the opinions of others, I am in favour of immediate drafting from the militia, *en masse*, and the filling up of our shattered regiments now in the field, so much reduced by the ravages of war, in preference to raising new regiments, which cannot be prepared for the field in a less period than six months.

"It would be most unwise to send these raw regiments, without drill or discipline, even if they can be recruited in time to enable the armies now in the field to assume the offensive, to meet the rebel regiments of trained and valiant troops, who may be ranked among the best soldiers in the world, as all our army can testify who have met them in the recent great battles on the Peninsula.

"The best composition of a regiment, in the view of military men, is probably one-fourth of old soldiers, both by example and precept. Thus constituted, the regiments of the army of the Potomac would be irresistible, and its force and power in war be far superior to any force the rebels can bring into any field.

"The officers of that army have now been educated in the best school—the field of war—and any lack of them can be easily supplied from the ranks of the volunteers, which contain a plentiful supply of active, intelligent and ambitious young soldiers, inured to the hardships of campaigning, and imbued in a great measure with the spirit of military institutions. Besides, we have the traditions of the regiments already to excite the ambition and pride of the new recruit, who would much rather belong to a regiment which inscribes "Williamsburg," "Fair Oaks," "Malvern," etc., on its colors, than to a new one, entirely unknown to fame.

"The superior advantages already acquired by drill and discipline are too apparent to be recommended, while the saving to the government in every way is something enormous, as one regiment of veterans filled up with recruits in the proportion of one in three or four of old soldiers, represents a military power of as one to two, at the least, when compared with a force composed entirely, as our new regiments cannot fail to be, of raw officers and soldiers, entirely untrained to war, and who have not received the baptism of fire.

"The saving of the number of officers is also to be taken into the account, unless the country is more plenteous of wealth than would seem to be the case at present."

The last is a point that does not seem to get proper consideration. The regiments now in the field have in general a fair, if not full complement of officers, who draw pay whether they have men to command or not. To fill up their commands would be to make use of these experienced and valuable officers; but instead of that, it seems to be preferred to create a new army list of inexperienced men, costing the government double what it ought, for half service. The nation has a right to demand that no such waste of means shall be permitted.

Col. Revere says that to prepare a new army for the field will require six months—Have we much time to throw away? Tor-

ruit the armies now in the field is a work which could be done in one month, with proper efforts. The 30,000 men already said to be enlisted, and most of whom are, we fear, waiting for new regiments to be completed, would be of great and lasting value if they could at once be sent down to Pope, not as fresh and distained regiments, but in the shape of recruits to join his veterans and be mixed with them. Thirty thousand men, healthy and vigorous, in the hands of an enterprising general, might serve to turn the tide of victory again in our favor. But if they are kept at home, if they enter the field a mass of undisciplined recruits, with officers as ignorant as themselves; if they must be painfully and tediously drilled for months before they can be taken into action—then the generals who want to push on the war must do so without counting on the new levies, and the brave fellows who have already borne the brunt of the contest must bear it yet longer dissatisfied.

Every consideration of justice to those in field, the encouragement of those about to enter, speedy reinforcements of our armies, economy in means as well as time—everything points to the necessity of using the new levies to fill up the regiments now in the field—and yet, though time is precious and the enemy presses, our State authorities do not seem to realize the necessity of the hour, but continue a mode of enlistment which wastes both time and money.

[From the London Times.]

By this time the battle before Richmond has been as fully discussed as the meagre news of the news received by telegraph will allow.—The impression which this great military event has made on English society is not to be mistaken. If there were before any who thought that the resistance of the South was likely to be overcome by the exploits of Gen. McClellan's army before Richmond, they are now undeceived. It cannot be doubted that a battle of the highest importance has been fought, and that the Federal army has been thrown back a considerable distance—several miles indeed—from its former position.

But if the Virginia campaign has ended in a manner which shows that the Confederates are able to carry on a long war, the fighting at Charleston shows that, even at isolated points, they are prepared to receive an enemy. The ambiguity of the telegraph prepared us to believe that the battle before Charleston ended in a victory for the South. The thing is now made clear. A Federal General, plainly ignorant of the enemy he was to attack, and the defenses he was likely to meet, advanced with some 1,200 men to the attack of a battery and he seems to have been as completely defeated as the British were at New Orleans and perhaps much in the same manner.

The moral to be deduced from these events is clear. There is probably at the present moment, in Europe, but a single society where the defenders of this hateful and atrocious war could make themselves heard. The impartial opinion of every civilized nation is being more and more strongly expressed against the enterprise in which the Federals are embarked. The orators of the Northern States may inveigh as much as they please against the interference of England, and the mob may shout scorn of English advice and defiance of English arms; but English opinion is, after all, the opinion of the world, and we may hope that, in spite of affected indignation and high-flown eloquence, the good sense which has uniformly marked our counsels in this affair may at length prevail.

IN A NICE FIX.—In the breaking out of the present difficulties a good many East Tennesseans, with treason in their hearts, left and went over to the bosom of King Abraham, thinking, no doubt, that they would return to their homes in a very short time with a sufficient army to protect them in their treason. Sixteen months have gone by and these poor deluded fools are no nearer the object they set out to accomplish than they were the day they started. They cannot get back to their homes, and never will. If the war was ended, and arrangements made for their return they could not live here. They would be looked upon and treated as traitors—loathed and despised—forsaken even

by the cowardly wretches who persuaded them to leave their homes and dear ones, for a situation in the Federal army. Those of them that have left property behind have forfeited it to their government, and their families will be bereft of it. Who is responsible for this state of things? Such men as Andy Johnson, Horace Maynard, Ed Brownlow, and the smaller lights of toryism who were suffered to run over the country and preach treason to the people. In this country such pettifoggers as Hatch Edwards and Dr. Brown were applauded for their treachery, while men who were older and wiser, were scoffed and hooted at for their loyalty. These vile miscreants are now receiving their just reward at the hands of an indignant people. There never was a more just retribution visited upon a corrupt set of men. They sowed the storm—let them receive the fury of the whirlwind. They deserve it. They have no home and are entitled to none in the Southern Confederacy.—They deserted her in infancy when she needed help the cowardly scoundrels shrunk from the task and went over to the enemy—in her manhood she will never receive to her bosom these traitors. East Tennessee is and will be a part of her dominion, the opinion of the Lincolnites to the contrary notwithstanding.—[Cleveland Banner.]

[From the New York Times.]

How the North should carry on the War

One remarkable peculiarity was noticed by all in the grand Union Square meeting, and is an evidence, no doubt, of general popular feeling, and that was, that all demands for the most unsparring punishment of the Confederates, and for the most vigorous measures toward them, were met with the greatest applause. From every quarter we receive ourselves communications urging the most extreme penalties of the law on the treasonable States and communities. A universal confiscation of real estate, so that loyal settlers may occupy the deserted properties, the wasting of Confederate fields and harvests, the armed occupation of their houses, and the appropriation of all premises, are some of the mildest of the penal remedies recommended. In the meantime, before referred to, one of our most benevolent and excellent citizens kindly advised sending all the Confederates farther South, and occupying their houses with their soldiers. All these strongly expressed feelings are good signs in one respect—they show that the people demand vigorous action, and will sustain the government in it.

General Orders No. 7.

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 11, 1862.

1. An encampment for the rendezvous of State Troops is established, to be selected by the Quarter Master in the vicinity of Chattanooga.

Volunteers for Twelve Months will be received, in companies, squads or as individuals, with the distinct understanding that the Governor may, at any time, transfer, direct the organization of squads into Companies—Companies into Battalions or Regiments. The conditions and terms of service are those prescribed in the Acts of the General Assembly, passed at their session of 1860-61 and 1862, authorizing the acceptance of a Volunteer force for the defense of the State.

2. Col. Leon Trousdale, of the Governor's Military Staff, will take command of said Encampment, and is directed to discharge the duties of Commandant thereof. He will report from time to time to the Adjutant General of the State; inspect and muster into the services of the State, all troops not mustered by other officers, report and return muster rolls and recruiting lists to said officer. He will enforce strict discipline according to the regulations adopted by the State to the government of its armies.

3. Major G. S. Rolling, Quarter Master, will make such arrangements and provision as may become necessary for the supply of said State force. He will take charge of all the ordnance stores of the State, and see to the preservation and repair of State arms, issue them on the order of the Adjutant General to whom he will report as to number and condition now on hand, and which he may from time to time receive.

4. Major Daniel F. Cooke, Commissary, will make such arrangements and provisions as may become necessary for the subsistence of State force.

5. Said encampment may, upon order of the Adjutant of the State or the commandant thereof, be removed to such point as the public service may require.

6. The Adjutant General of the State will assign and designate temporarily for duty such officers as may become necessary. For such funds as may be required in the organization, supply and subsistence of said forces, he will draw upon the Bank of Tennessee, and make such orders as may be necessary in the organization and employment of said troops, ordering them into active service, &c.

J. SHAM G. HARRIS,

By the Governor:
W. C. WHITMORE, Atty.-Gen.

From the Knoxville Register.

Horrible Murder.

"This community was inexpressibly shocked today by intelligence of the murder of Gen. Wm. R. Caswell by some unknown fiend, near his residence some six miles east of this city. The only particulars we have of the affair is that he was found about a half mile from his own home with his throat cut. His servants report that they saw him struggling with some one in the road, but before they could reach him, life was extinct and the murderer fled.—Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence here, a party of our citizens, mounted horse and started out to scour the country in search of the assassin.

The general was in the city yesterday and interchanged greetings with numerous friends.

Gen. C. was about 51 or 52 years of age. He was one of the most universally esteemed and respected of our citizens. Perhaps no man who occupied as prominent a position as a public man ever enjoyed more personal popularity. Affable in his demeanor to everyone, kind and generous and upright and just in all his transactions, it is remarkable that he should have an enemy so desperate a character as his slayer must have been. The affair is as inexplicable as horrible.

Gen. Caswell was a distinguished soldier, having served through the Mexican campaign. He was one of the earliest in this city to embrace the cause of the South at the breaking out of the war. He was appointed by Gov. Harris a Brigadier in the State service, and commanded the forces rendezvoused here until they were turned over to the Confederate Government when he retired to private life.

P. S. Passengers by the train last night from above say the report at McMills station was that Gen. Caswell had been assassinated by a party of men, who fired upon him from the woods, and after he had fallen from his horse, rushed upon him and mangled him with their knives. A company of cavalry has been sent out to search for the perpetrators.

ARREST OF VALLANDIGHAM.—The New York Tribune of the 28th ult., has a special dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, stating that Rev. Dr. Brooks of St. Louis, and Rev. D. Hoyt, of Louisville, were arrested on Friday night, at the house of a notorious rebel, Judge Clark, of Ohio. It is reported that important papers were found on them, implicating Hon. C. T. Vallandigham, who will be taken to Cincinnati.

Mrs. Sibley Fund,

Oct. 25, 1910